# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

#### FIRST EDITION

CHANZY'S FLIGHT FROM LE MANS, ? The Terrible Retreat of the French to Rennes -A Disorderly and Exhausting March Through Ten Inches of Suow.

LAVAL, Jan. 15 .- I started vesterday morning from Alencon in the only conveyance I could get, i. e. an open kind of cabriolet, to which was attached two horses; for the snow which has lately fallen is so deep that it was as much as two horses could do to get along. Before I left Alencon a despatch had appeared from Chanzy, which was dated the night before—that is Thurs-day night, 7 o'clock, and which said that at that time his positions were still good, excepting at the Tullieries, where the giving way of a corps of mobilized National Guards had compromised the safety of the army, and Admirals Invegul-bery and Jaurez declared in their opinion that it was necessary to fall back, and he had de-cified upon doing so. The despatch did not say a word about Le Mans being occupied by the enemy. Moreover, on Thursday evening, a gentleman left me to go to the Prefect's, and, gentleman left me to go to the Prefect's, and, on joining me again, told me the Prefect had told him there was a success complete. Is it not wonderful? Notwithstanding all these evasions and falsehoods, the population fully believed in the rumor which was abroad, that Le Mans was taken, and this, of course, did not augment their hopes or tranquillize them much, seeing that that place in the hands of the Prussians goes a great way to completely destroy the communications between the sbuth and the north, between the seat of government and Faidherbe.

of government and Faidherbe.
The cold was intense, and the snow quite ten inches thick; so that even the centre of the roads was not marked out, for the traffic had been very small, and the suow in most cases was scarcely tumbled; so that often we went into the ditches on the roadside. In the villages we passed through, or rather the one we stopped at, the officers of the diligence party were hooted by the villagers, who called them runaways (Funaeds); for the spy mania seems to have completely subsided, and in its stead appears to have sprung up a spirit of persecution against French officert, specially against the unfortunate "mobilises," who, it is thought, have always been prone to fly.

I did not arrive here till 9 o'clock, and was not prepared to find all the symptoms of the retreat taking place through here. Not a bed to be had—every place crowded with officers of every corps. I learned that a divisional staff was in the town. The officers were all very foot sore, and had evidently come by road. It was not till this morning, however, that the town became quite aware of all that was in store for With early morning the retreat was taking place through here in an unmistakable manner. It was a pitiful sight.

I have no doubt the French telegrams have

informed you that the retreat was making with the best order, etc. Well, here I am in the midst of these flying herds of men, and all I can say is that it is a complete "debandade." The corps which is passing through here is supposed to be, and is called the 16th; but there are men, carts, cannon, battalions, companies, etc., of every other corps mixed up in the most inextricable puzzle, all having marched as they listed, and by whatever route they chose, the infantry (Mobiles and line) showing the greatest anxiety of all to ge tout of reach of the enemy, who is in hot pursuit. I have been told whole droves of Mobiles have marched during the night and rested during the day, in order not to be molested by the gendarmes of the pro-vosty, whose mission is to pick up and turn disbanded soldiers, and, force them back not the way they should go. General Michel's division of cavalry (a better kind of men) were employed all last night in scouring the villages and purging the houses and farm houses of the Mobiles and National Guards who had earthed themselves there by thousands. They drove them along, smiting them hip and thigh with the flats of their It is really sad to have to relate such things, but what could one expect?

# A THRILLING SCENE.

Two Hundred Men Struggling for Life on Moving Ice-Desperate Efforts to Rescue Paralyzed Men. POUGHEREPSIE, Feb. 5 .- In Haverstraw Bay,

Saturday, there were about one hundred and seventy fishermen at work with their nets. It was a terrible day. They were scattered all over

At 4.30 P. M. a cry rang through the crowd, "The ice is moving! Go for the shore!" In an instant the wildest excitement ensued. toilers looked to the northward and observed clear water between the ice they were on and the solld frozen bridge north of "Crugers." The entire field of ice, embracing the whole channel of Haverstraw Bay, was on the move and carrying with it nearly two hundred human beings. Pikes and nets were dropped and then there was a rush for safety, while the air was filled with cries for help from the throats of the cut-off fishermen, who could be seen

RUSHING ABOUT MADLY UPON THE ICE. In ten minutes after both the western and eastern shores were lined with villagers, who ran about upon the beach, searcely knowing what to do. Finally a few of the more coolheaded launched four boats and started on a dangerous voyage of rescue. In the meantime scores of the fishermen had reached the edge of the ice nearest the shore, and trusting to luck. plunged into the freezing water and reached lorra-firma in safety, covered from head to foot with a thick coating of ice. It was then observed that nine were left, and that the surging tide was swinging the field of ice far out into the river, the Hudson at the point named being extremely wide. Again the boats started to the rescue, but before they reached

THE PROZEN ISLAND. five out of the nine were in the river struggling frantically against death. Just as they were about giving up the boats reached them, and they were dragged in completely exhausted. and two of them had fainted. As soon as they were landed upon the beach, the boats again started for the ice-field to rescue the four surviving fishermen. By this time the detached ice had floated down the river two miles, and THE CRIES FOR HELP FROM THE THROATS OF

THE UNFORTUNATE MEN were agonizing in the extreme. They could be seen in the centre of the field stamping and running and throwing up their arms, but nothing could prevail upon them to leave the centre, as the chopping waves were breaking up the edges of the ice, and now and then huge cracks would run along the frozen surface for hundreds of feet, giving warning to the fishermen that their floating ice-island was, by the action of the wind and waves, breaking to pieces beneath them. Darkness came and then the moon rose upon the scene, and still the wind blew with great violence. The four small boats, containing brave hearts, were fastened to the ice-field and floated down the river with it, the occupants of the boats vainly endeavoring to get the now perishing men to come towards them. Ten o'clock came, and all were six miles away from the "break off," when the men in the boats noticed a cessation of the cries from the fishermen. This to them was full of horror, as it gave oken of the possibility of

THE UNFORTUNATE MEN PREEZING TO DEATH. Whatever was to be done must be done junkly; so a harried consultation was had, and it we resolved to make a desperate attempt to save then. Accordingly, after several efforts to gain a l-othold upon the ice, during which three or for of the boatmen fell into the river, a firm standing place was found, when the boats were dragged in the ice, and then all hands started for the inhermen, whom they found in a learning condition. terrible condition, with feet, noses, hands and

cars frozen. They had given up all hopes of succor, and expected death in a short time. They were hurried to the boats—all getting away from the ice-field in safety, and landing on the west shore ten miles from where they started. Their situations are precarious, though it is possible they may recover.

#### A FIGHTING PARSON.

Disorder in a Pennsylvania Revival Meeting— A Parson Puts a Head on the Offenders in the

Name of the Lord. Not very far from Lancaster is a little edifice called the Octorara Methodist Episcopal Church, over whose congregation Parson Gregg sometimes presides. Parson Gregg is a man who fears the Lord, but never stands in dread of man, be he never so mighty. The Octorara Church, generally known as the "Gray Horse," stands in a sort of desert, and lies one-half in Pennsylvania and one-half in Maryland; that is, the old Mason and Dixon's line cuts it in two, and leaves the sacred building equally divided between the two States. Whenever there is a revival the ungodly from the southern side of the line come over and raise Cain among the faithful. They congergate about the door and issue cat-calls, and they swear and cut up generally like barbarians. When meeting is over they force their attentions upon the young ladies of the church, and on meeting the parson they always insist upon his taking a drink. This invariably offends the good man, the more since they are almost always tipsy, and invariably blasphemous.

Lately a party of them came over the line and disturbed the meeting. Parson Gregg paused a moment in the delivery of his sermon, and rolling up his sleeves, utiered himself as follows:

"Young men! If there's another disorderly sound from among your disreputable crowd I'll come down from this sacred desk, and in the name of the Lord put a head on every mother's son of you. Get down on your knees, you hounds, and pray for better manuers, or else

Saying which he proceeded with his sermon, a most edifying discourse.

In a moment the noise again began. An audible swear of the first magnitude filled the room with its bad odor, and caused the worshippers to

shrink within themselves with horror. Parson Gregg came down from the pulpit in a state of quiet rage. He took off his coat and hung it over the chancel rail, and then went for those wicked young men, only one of whom he succeeded in overhauling within the portals of the church. Him he basted satisfactorily. Following close upon the trall of the others, he came up with the most outrageous heathen of all, one Jim Page Bedloe, whom he tackled with-out a word of grace. Parson Gregg gave Bedloe a most elerical and canonical walloping. When he had finished pounding him with his fists he resorted to his heels. Jim went home wiser and sorer than when he came.

The Parson then returned to his pulpit and finished his sermon. He will never be troubled

#### THE ROMAN INUNDATION.

An Unparalleled Rise in the Tiber. NAPLES, Jan. 8.—The recent disastrons deluge is the one subject which absorbs public attention. Last week people could only gaze with wonder and apprehension on the rising waters; this week they have been realizing the im-mense damage which has been done. Hundreds of thriving families reduced to ruin are houseless, and too, at a most inclement season, when cold and rain so greatly increase the evils of poverty. In the Corso, where were some of the richest shops of the city, now that the waters have retired, might have been seen before each door a mountain apparently of mud, but in which was involved the entire wealth of a family.

Everything was destroyed, and those who had entertained hopes of saving some portion of their property were soon undeceived. "The jewellers," says an eye witness, "found a stratum of mire, in which sparkled gems intermin gled with rags and fragments of various objects Linen and woollen drapers found stuffs, and rich silks floating on mire; satin cravats and artificial flowers and laces and gloves were intermingled with sand and mud, while books and papers were reduced to a paste, and china, furniture, and the ten thousand little nothings provided for the celebration of New Year's Day were confused and smashed together as if another invasion of barbarians had taken place, to whom free license had been given to destroy what they did not steal. Every merchant and tradesman, therefore, in the quarter afflicted has lost his all, for what has not been entirely destroyed has been rendered unserviceable, and many a family who sat down on Christmas Day in easy circumstances has been reduced to

Beside the shops, all those places of resort so well known to visitors suffered in an equal degree. All the lower part of the Hotel de Rome, the largest hotel in the city, was under water and gayly decorated cafes, into which the Tiber burst, and laid a thick deposit of mud. It still is raining, and who knows but that the evemy may be upon them again; still it is a melancholy consolation that nothing remains to be de stroved. The calculation is that there are 2000 families without a home, and God knows when they will be able to return to apartments so wet and soddened that fever and other maladies are

sure to be lurking in them.

Though the overflow of the Tiber is a periodical event-sometimes assuming, as at present, dangerous proportions-it is extraordinary that none of that machinery necessary in such circumstances was ready at hand. Money has been lavished on palaces, on churches, 365 in number, and always increasing, but none to keep the Tiber within bounds, or to provide against a disaster which is of probable or possible occurrence at any rainy season.

# FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Letter of Jules Favre to a Citizen of Illinois The following letter from Jules Favre to a citizen of Illinois is printed in a paper in that State:-

Paris, Nov. 23.—Dear Sir and Dear Brother:—I have received, after a long delay, which the siege of Paris will sufficiently explain, the cordial letter which you were kind enough to write me, dated Galesburg, Sept. 9, 1870. I am profoundly touched by all that you have had the goodness to say to me—so sympathetic, so just and generous; and whatever—say come, I shall consider the warm expression of your friendship as a precious souvenir. I Paris, Nov. 23 .- Dear Sir and Dear Brother :- I of your friendship as a precious souvenir. I recognize, with you, that the policy of your country has undergone, as regards France, the inevitable influence of the numerous German population drawn to your shores by your free institutions. It is for me—I do not attempt to conceal it—a real grief to find this influence interposed between two nations who for a centerposed between two nations who have a centerposed between two nations who have a centerposed between two nations are not content to the content of the conten terposed between two nations who for a century had been accustomed to be united by a close friendship. If the detestable Imperial policy friendship. If the detestable Imperial policy changed these sentiments during the war of the secession, and, above all, the fatal expedition to Mexico, it seems to me that now, restored to nerself, France should, by the simple prestige of her recovered liberty, efface these disagreeable impressions. To tell the truth, I do not entirely despair of this. The Minister of the United States, his Excellency Mr. Washburne, has never ceased to testify the our flovernment the most honorable efforts to our Government the most honorable efforts to procure for us the benefit of a quiet and lasting peace. I have always been grateful to him for it. You are kind enough to make yourself the interpreter of patriotic make yourself the interpreter of patriotic encouragements which go to my heart, and which I have but a single fault to find with: a too great partiality toward myself. But even on this point, convinced that you yield to a noble civic thought, I accept your good opinion, ascribing all the honor to the eternal principles which your nation had the wisdom to put in practice, and for the triumph of which we are still destined to undergo grievous struggles.

I beg you, dear sir and brother, to receive the expression of the wishes which I form for your happiness, together with the expression of my high consideration.

Jules Favre. Mr. Chrisman, Advocate and Jurisconsult, Galesburg, Ill., United States.

# SECOND EDITION

# TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

French Internal Dissensions.

Gambetta and Favre.

The Former Will Not Sabmit.

The Elections to be Postponed.

French Suffering in a witzerland.

The Failure of Bourbaki

Minister Washburne and the Germans

Orleans Family the Hope of France.

The Condition of Paris.

Etc., Etc., Stc., Stc

#### FROM EUROPE.

The Black Sea Question. BRUSSELS, Feb. 6.-The Independance Belge

ays the essential points of the Black Sea question have been already arranged by the London Conference.

The Berdenux Government does not Recog-nize the Paris Convention. VERSAILLES, Feb. 5.—The following statement is official:-The duality of the French Government will apparently lead the administration at Bordeaux to the non-observance of the convention entered into by the Germans and the authorities at Paris. The convention only looked to negotiations for a free assembly and an arbitrarily constituted body under the dictation of M. Gambetta is not entitled to such title. M. Favre has informed Bismarck that he will reseind the decrees issued by M. Gambetta. The confusion is, however, probably only removable by the adjournment of the elections.

The French in Switzerland. BERNE, via London, Feb. 5 .- There are now 66,000 French soldiers in Switzerland. The men are very badly clad, and the Swiss Government has asked the French authorities to send clothing for their use. The Germans continued hostilities on the 2d and 3d. There are 200 wounded French soldiers in hospital at Neuenburg, Baden. England's Share in the Armistice.

LONDON, Feb. 6 .- The Times contains a despatch from Berlin, which says that previous to the capitulation of Paris the Government of England suggested to the powers the expediency of taking action in the interest of France, and recommended the granting of lenient terms to France. To facilitate the requisite negotiations, the powers were asked to give such instructions to their representatives in the London Conference as would enable them to take action on the whole subject.

Paris Tranquil. The Paris correspondent of the Telegraph writes on the 3d that since the conclusion of the armistice tranquillity has prevailed. The decree closing the clubs has been rescinded, because occasional open air meetings which were held threatened to become turbulent.

Bourbakl's Failure. BRUSSELS, Feb. 5 .- The Independance Belge has a letter from Lyons which says one cause of the failure of Bonrbaki's campaign was the absconding of an army contractor with a large

sum of money. The Command of Alsace. The same letter says General Keller, now at Lyons, will probably take command of the Alsace

Minister Washburne and the Germans. LONDON, Feb. 5 .- The Cologne Gazette neknowledges in glowing terms the fact that Minister Washburne, during the slege of Paris, has given needed succor to seventeen hundred Germans.

The Orleans Family the Hope of France. A Paris letter of Wednesday says M. Lemoine, in an article published in the Debats, writes that the republic is a failure, and the Orleans family the only hope for France.

The French Electoral Disqualifications. BORDBAUX, Feb. 5 .- The Government here has issued a declaration maintaining the electoral disqualifications, and announcing that one of their number has been sent to Paris to explain the real state of things. The declaration is signed by Gambetta, Bizoin, Cremieux, and Fouriehon.

# THE LEGITIMISTS.

The Count de Chamberd Eager for the Throne. LONDON, Feb. 4 .- A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that there is great commotion at Frohsdorf, the residence of the Count of Chambord. A large number of visitors are constantly at the chateau. and couriers arrive twice a day with despatches from agents in France. The Count is in high spirits, and declaves himself ready to depart for France at any moment. Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has also bought a chateau near Vienna.

ROVALIST STOCK DOWN, LONDON, Feb. 5,-The chances of the Bourbons and Oriennists are diminishing.

# M. FAVRE.

His Views and Prospects. LONDON, Feb. 5.—A special correspondent at Ver-sailles telegraphs that M. Jules Favre declares him-

MASTER OF THE SITUATION, notwithstanding the opposition of Gambetta and the Radicals. It is considered quite probable by those who have intimate relations with Bismarc's headquarters at Versailles that Favre will be

elected CONSUL OF THE REPUBLIC, if the Bordeaux Assembly should decide upon republican form of government. And even should the Empire be restored, it is believed that M. Favro will be made Premier. The chances for a

RESTORATION OF THE EMPIRE are increasing throughout France. The Germans are quite confident that the Assembly will vote for

CRUSHING SWITZERLAND. The laxity of Swiss neutrality, as shown last week when a corps of Clinchard's Army of the East was driven over the border, hotly pursued by Manteuf-fel, furnishes Count Bismarck with a pretext to

to Germany. He has besides ascertained that Neuf-chatel belongs to the inheritance of a dead Hohen-gollern. It has also been decided that the German

MARCH THROUGH PARIS after peace has been concluded. All reports of riots

#### THE ASSERBLY.

Fome of the Candidates. A special correspondent at Le Mans telegraphs that the following gentlemen are candidates to the Assembly in the Department of the Sarthe:

The Marquis de Tabouet, Larochefoncauld, Dejuigne, Verilliert, the Mayor of Le Mans, Bushonduviigne, verimeri, the Mayor of Le Mans, Bushonduviers, Councillor-General; Haautzus, Couliax, Gasselin, late Mayor; Fresnety, and Bernard Dutriel, Councillor-General, all Conservatives.

A correspondent at Brussels telegraphs that M. Thiers, seven other monarchists, and three republicans are announced as candidates to the Assembly from Lilie.

An Infinx of Royalty. A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs, under date of the 4th that preparations are making at Stutt-gard for the departure for Versailles of the King of Wurtemberg. The court and suite will appear in the new uniform and liveries invented for the occa-sion. All the German sovereigns are invited to be present at the conclusion of peace, which is expected

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Feb. 6—11:30 A. M.— Consols for money, 92, and for account, 92%. American securities firm: U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 89%; Ten-forties, 89%. Stocks quiet; Eric Railrond, 18%; Hilnois Central easier at 102%; Great

Western, 28%; Fig. S. Bonds, 95% for 1862s.
Fig. Phankfort, Feb. 6.—U. S. Bonds, 95% for 1862s.
London, Feb. 6.—12:30 P. M.—Consuls for money,
92, and for account, 92:3923%. American securities
firm; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old,
90%; of 1867, 89%. Stocks steady.
London, Feb. 6.—12:30 P. M.—Linseed Cakes buoyant but not hegher.

ant, but not higher.

Liverpool., Feb. 6—11:30 A. M.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 75:657Mc.; middling Orleans, 75:68c. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 6-1'30 P. M.—United States bonds nict and steady. Stocks quiet and steady. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6-1'30 P. M.—Breadstuffs duil.

#### FROM CUBA.

The Insurgents Attacked and Defeated in their Stronghold-Fifty Killed and Many Prisoners

HAVANA, Feb. 5 .- The continued successful operations of the Spanish forces in the field against the Rebels still in arms is hurrying matters to a crisis, and gives further evidence that the final surrender cannot long be delayed. We have just learned that the insurgents have been attacked in their stronghold at Najasa and entirely defeated. Their loss was fifty killed, many wounded, and a large number of prisoners were taken, together with many of their families. The affair was very decisive, and the result, though not unexpected, will be crushing to those who will hope against hope, and who appear determined to seek death by the bullet, the bayonet, or the garrote, instead of giving themselves up and receiving the pardon granted to others who, seeing the utter hoperessness of their cause, have voluntarily surrendered.

We also learn of the coming in of another insurgent of importance, whose surrender will doubtless have an important influence with others, and induce them to do likewise. Jesus del Sol, chief of the Cinco Villas, has given himself up to the Spanish authorities, and will have the same treatment as that extended to Porro and his assaciates. The surrender of others of equal importance is now looked for

# FROM THE WEST.

Rallroad Accident.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 6 .- The body of an unknown man was found early yesterday morning on one of the railroad tracks near the depot. In his pocket was a drover's pass made out in the name of Kelley, dated Chicago, February 3. He was seen on Saturday evening intoxicated, and he is supposed to have been run over by an engine while in that condition.

# THE WESTERN MACFARLAND.

Galentine Sentenced-He is Sent to the Penitentiary for Ten Years-Bis Address to the

The closing scene in the trial of Jay F. Galentine, for the murder of Dr. W. H. Jones, the allged seducer of his wife, occurred in Criminal Court of Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday morning last. Judge Paine directed the prisoner to stand up, and asked him if he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him? SPEECH OF DR. GALENTINE.

The prisoner said:-I have but little to say, except to return my thanks to the Judge and the jury for the fair and impartial trial I have Although bitterly provoked, although my thoughts, words and acts have been cruelly misinterpreted, I can say that I entertain no malice against the prosecutors. I will not attempt to conceal the fact that I longed for and expected an acquittal, not for my own sake, for now life has but few favors for me, but other than personal considerations led me to earnestly long for an acquittal—a paralyzed father who is now aged, a tender mother, and a lo.ing brother and sister who need me now more than ever, and a young, darling, tender child, whose future needs my tender care and guidance. Such con-eiderations led me to earnestly long for an acquittal. I have carefully watched all evidence in the case, and have honestly and earnestly endeavored to recall to mind all the occurrences of those last two days previous to the homicide, and I now solemnly say, and I call Almighty God to judge me if I do not speak the truth, that I cannot now recall more than I have related of the circumstances connected with the affair up to the fatal shot. I am now ready for my sentence.

When making these remarks the prisoner seemed much affected and some of the ladies present were unable to control their emotions.

THE SENTENCE. Judge Paine then proceeded to pronounce the

Your intelligence, former good character, and social position might by some be regarded as reasons why your punishment should be mitigated, but to my mind, these agencies having all failed to secure your obedience to law, should rather increase than diminish your punishment. But it is unnecessary that I should extend these remarks, and it only remains for me to perform an unpleasant duty, and pronounce your sentence, which is that you taken from the bar of the court to the jail of the county, and from there to the Penitentiary of the State, and that you be therein confined and kept at hard labor for a period of ten years, and that you pay the costs of this prose-

Galentine listened attentively to the sentence. his face exceedingly pale, and a terrible anxiety to know his fate was depleted on his counte-The sentence pronounced, Galentine Dance. slowly returned to his seat, from which he had advanced a few paces, and dropped into a chair. His brother-the only member of his family preent—some young men, and some of the women present spoke a few words with him, tears standing in their eyes, and then he returned to jail under escort of an officer. At the jail Galentine met his mother, to whom he told his sentence. They had a brief interview, after which he was locked in the prison.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON

The New York Air-Line Railroad. The Situation in France

Filibustering to Defeat It.

The Income Tax Repeal.

Recall of Gen. Sickles.

Proceedings of Congress,

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cotton Tax.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- It has been incorrectly stated in many papers that the cotton-tax case, to be argued to-morrow in the United States Supreme Court, involves sixty millions of dollars, when the truth is, it involves only two or three thousand dollars. The decision, however, will affect other kindred cases to a large amount,

the one pending being a test case. Democrats Filibustering to Defeat the New York Air Liue Kailroad. Special Desputch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- The Democrats called for the reading of every bill and resolution offered in the House this morning, and also called the yeas and nays, so as to use up the morning hour, and keep the New York Air-Line Railroad bill from coming up. The idea is to defeat the passage of this bill at the present session, in the hope that at the next session it will not have

enough friends to pass it.

The Ways and Means Committee had a full meeting to-day.

The Income Tax Question. FAll the members being present, the repeal of the income tax was discussed, and it was agreed not to decide the matter till to-morrow. In the meantime the conference committee of the two houses on the question as to whether the Senate has the right to originate a revenue bill will hold a meeting with the view of trying to come to an understanding.

Lumeness of Scantor Cameron.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Senator Cameron is lame from a fall on the ice about a week since, but his general health is good. He is at his committee-room to-day on crutches, but has not appeared in the Senate. The New York Custom House.

Collector Murphy arrived here this morning, having been sent for by the President. He is summoned in connection with the fact that a charge is to be made in the Custom House at no The Recall of General Sickles

from Madrid for the purpose of placing him in arge of the Custon of interest among politicians. The idea of the President is to get a man in the Custom House who will have some influence with the Republican party of New York, and who can unite its various factions. Sickles, it is believed, will be able to do this.

# CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM - THIRD SESSION.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Mr. Spencer presented the cradentials of Hon George Goldthwaite as a Senator electrom the State of Alabama for six years from March 4 1871. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Fenton presented the memorial of the Ladies Union Relief Association of the city of New York, asking that their present laws be so amended that honorably discharged soldiers who served in the Union armies upon their decease may be interred in national comotories. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Fenton also presented a memorial from Robert Squires. Brastus Corning, Jr.. Hiram Barney, Lyman Tremaine, George W. Riggs, H. Lathrop, George Harrington, and W. C. Barnoy, praying the peasage of the House bill relating to telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries. They set forth their desire to lay a submarine cable between the United States and Belgium, and the fact that Belgium has given permission to citizens of the United States to land a cable on its shores, and to operate in connection with the land telegraph lines of Belgium and Europe under the rules of the Venna Convention, that a contract for the manufacture of the cable has been made and the capital subscribed in the United States. No aid in money, lands, or any exclusive privilege is asked from the United States.

The bill on the subject having been already reported

States.

The bill on the subject having been already reported and placed on the calendar, the memorial was tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the House bill to promulgate the regulations of the army: also, adversely upon a number of bills for the donation of condemned cannon is aid of soldiers' recovered.

monuments.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Pensions. Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the memorial saking action of Congress to
redress alleged injustice on the part of the Commissioner
of Pensions in dismissing one Dr. Stillman, a Homeonthic practitisner, from the position of examiner.
Mr. Edmunds stated that the committee could not see
how Congress could interfere in the matter. They therefare asked to be discharged from the turther consideration of the subject. The committee was accorsingly discharged.

Charged.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour the Postal Code bill came up as unfinished business, but was passed over, on motion of Mr. Chandler—yeas 33, nays 20—to proceed with business reported from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Gnandler, as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, then called up the following bills, which were disposed of as stated.

The House bill for the protection of food fishes on the

The House bill for the protection of food fishes on the coast of the United States. Passed.

Providing for the administration of oaths and affirmations by collectors of customs and surveyers acting as collectors of customs. Amended to apply only to revenue matters. Passed.

For the preservation and protection of beacons, beacon piers, lighthouse piers of protection, bnoys, stakes, dolphins, and their appurienness, and other aids to navigation placed by or at the expense of the United States for the security, direction, and guidance of vessals in the navigable waters of the United States.

The substitute reported from the Committee on Commerce was adopted and the bill was passed. It prohibits the mooring of water crait of any description to any bnoys, piers, etc., placed by the United States in any of our navigable waters, or to any railing, monument, or flagstiff of the United States, blaced in or near such waters, under pensalty of Sio. All persons injuring or defacing taxes aids to navigation to be liable to a fine not exceeding \$256 and imprisonment not ever six months.

The owners of all vessals coming in contact with any such pier, thucy, etc., to be liable for all damages caused by such vessels. The act to take affect July ist, lift. The title was amended to read, "A bill for the proper valion and protection of beacons, bucys, and other aids to navigation."

Hense.

A number of bills were introduced and referred.

House.

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The emponents of the New York and "sahington Air
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last Monday, in order to consume the morning hour and
so prevent that bill coming up, threefers Mr. Holman
objected to the second reading of Mr. O'Neill's bill, which
brought up the question, "Shill the bill be read a second
time" on which Mr. Holman demanded the year and
rays.

After the vote was taken Mr. Brocks, of New York, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be read the second time, and on that motion called for the yeas and mays.

By these means the the morning hour was consumed, but the call of States for bills was continued.

Under the call bills were it recduced and referred as follows.

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By Mr. Johnson, to repeal all laws imposing duty on spirits distilled from fruit.

By Mr. Booker, to facilitate commerce between the United States and China and Japan.

By Mr. Cobb. of North Cambina, for the creation of a first-class lighthouse on the North Carolina coast.

By Mr. Coburn, to encourage immigration to the United States, to regulate the carriage of European immigrant passengers in steamships and other vessels, and for their better protection before, upon, and after arriving at the ports of the United States

By Mr. Beamsa, joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature in favor of granting pensions to surviving soldiers of the war of ISIS.

Baltimere Produce Market.

Baltimere Produce Market.

Baltimers, Feb. 6.—Cotton weak; middling uplands neminally 16c., and low middling, 14%c. Flour quiet and weak. Wheat unchanged. Corn higher; white Southern at 57@55c.; yellow Southern at 57@55c. Oats quiet at 57@55c. Mess pork casier at \$25. Bacon casier; rib sides, 12c.; clear rib, 12%c.; shoulders, 10%c. Hams, 16@55c. Lard dull at 18@18%c. Whisky dull at 95%c.

# THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION

# LATER

Hatred of Gambetta and Trochu.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Sickles, Amadeus, and Jonathan.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The West Point Outrages.

# The Chorpenning Swindle. FROM EUROPE.

Paris Gold Rate. LONDON, Feb. 6 .- A despatch from Versailles states that gold is rising rapidly in value in the city. The Parisians expect a

Heavy Money Imposition to be made by the enemy. The city is gradually assuming an appearance of order and somewhat of its former splendor.

The Prussians are energetic in promoting an Improved Sanitary Condition. Preparations for the election for members of the Assembly are proceeding with feverish

energy and determination. It is not possible to convey an idea of the general and Intense Feeling of Hatred and opposition to Gambetta manifested by the

An Exchange of Wounded Prisoners is proceeding, and they pass through the gates of Versallles. This is also accompanied by the

Delivery of Arms by the army, and the scene is one no Frenchman will ever forget. Trochu's Unpopularity

is very marked, and is so great that threats to shoot him are not unfrequent. Trochu Winhen to Retire at once from public life and return to Brittany. Sickles, Amadeus, and Jonathan.
MADRID, Feb. 3.—General Sickles has pre-

#### General was received with distinguished honors. The address of the King in reply was exceedingly complimentary to the United States.

sented his credentials to King Amadeus. The

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, Feb. 6 .- A report of the sub-

committee on the West Point Cadet Investigation was submitted this morning to the Military Committee and considered, but no vote was taken on the recommendations. The report recommends the dismissal of the cadets engaged in the outrages, and censures the professors of the Academy for the fallure to enforce the discipline. When the report comes into the House

it will give rise to a very lengthy debate. The Franking Privilege. The Senate to-day postponed the consideration of the bill for the modification of the postal laws, which embraces the abolition of the franking privilege, for the purpose of taking up the reports from the Committee on Commerce. The petition of

Homospathic Physicians, asking the right to have men of their school ap-pointed as examining surgeons to pension agents, was reported upon adversely by the Committee on Pensions. Should the Senate put an amendment to the bill repealing the Chorpenning Swindle.

which will necessitate its being sent back to the liouse, Mr. Dawes will make some further dis-ciosures which he held back in his former speech, and which will be very damaging to certain high Pacific Road.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 -In the House of Representatives to day a motion to suspend the rules in favor of one of the Union Pacific Railroad bills was deeated—yeas 122, nays 77, less than two-thirds in the amrmative.

Despatchto the Associated Press.

#### Secretary Boutwell has addressed a letter to the Ways and Means Com-mittee against the repeal of the income tax.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Intense Cold Weather. Boston, Feb. 6 .- Reports of Intense cold are received from all points east and north. The tennebec is frozen over at Bath. At Rhye, New Hampshire, and neighborhood,

A Shock of Earthquake was felt at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning. There has been No Communication with Mount Washington

since Thursday night, owing, it is supposed, to some accident to the telegraph wires. Walter Brown's Bont-house. which cost \$2000, was destroyed by ice and wind yesterday. A number of boats were

#### damaged. FROM NEW YORK.

Rerosene Lamp Explosion. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.-A kerosene lamp ex-ploded last night in the residence of Dennis Hickey, Brooklyn, Three persons were severely

and one fatally injured. Dwelling Houses Barned. A fire occurred between two and three o'clock this morning in William Dugan's house, on Grand street, Brooklyn. The flames spread to the adjoining houses, destroying all of them.

#### Loss \$15,000. FROM THE WEST.

Fires in Detroit. DETROIT, Feb. 6.—The Hovey block, in East Saginaw, was burned on Sunday morning; total loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$20,000. The station buildings of the M. C. Railroad

at Galesburg were burned last night; loss small. New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Starket.

New York, Feb. 6.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 4:85 per cent. Gold, 111½, 6.90s, 1862, coupon, 111½; do. 1864, do., 110½; do. 1865, do. 110½; do. 1865, do. 110½; do. 1865, do. 100½; do. 1865, new, 109½; do. 1865, do. 100½; do. 1865, new, 109½; Canton Co., 72½; Cumberiand pref., 28; New York Central and Hudson River, 28¾; Eric, 21½; Reading, 98; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 185½; Cieveland and Pittaburg, 103½; Chicago and Hock Island, 166½; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegrach, 45½.

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market. New York Froduce Market.

New York Feb. 6.—Cotton quiet; sales 4500 baies, mostly Saturday night; uplands at 15½c.; Orleans at 16c. Flour quiet and without decided change. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet; sales 81,000 bushels new mixed Western at 85286c. Oats dull; sales 16,000 bushels Ohio at 65366c. Heef unchanged. Pore steady. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet